

Fig. 1

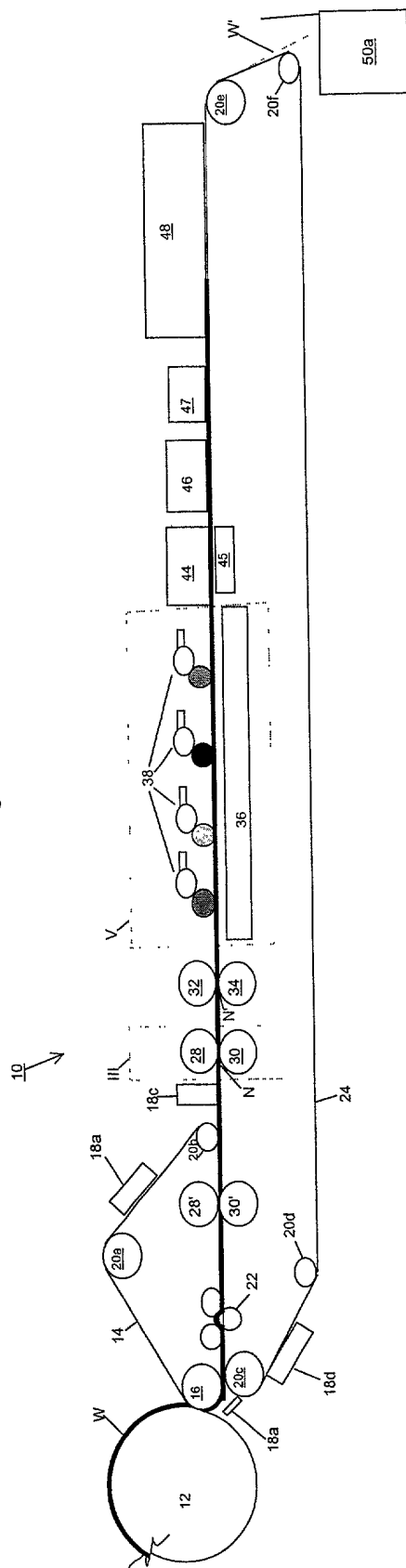


Figure 1 displays 12 histograms showing the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for different values of n (10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120). The x-axis represents the number of non-zero elements (x), ranging from 0 to 120. The y-axis represents the count, ranging from 0 to 100. As n increases, the distribution becomes more concentrated around zero, with the peak count increasing significantly.

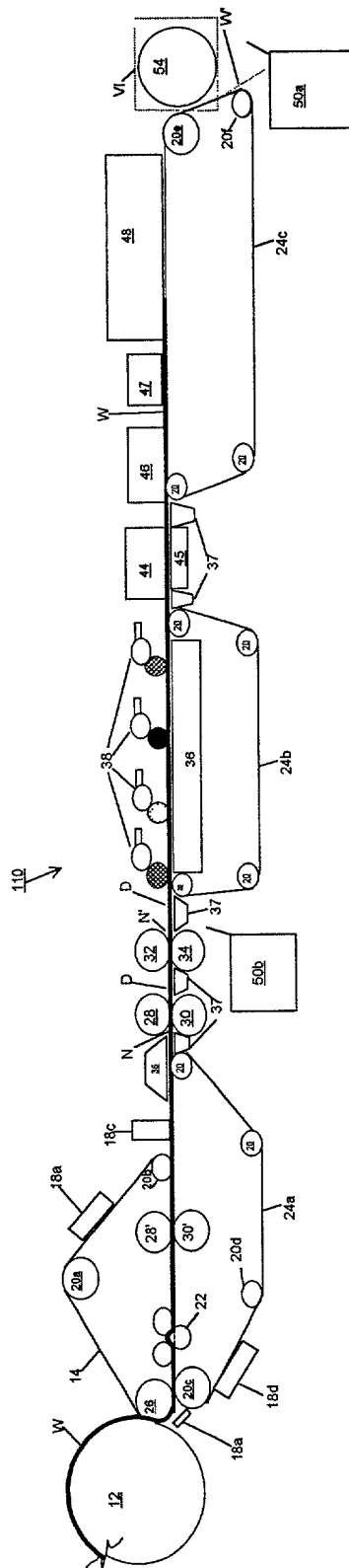


Fig. 3

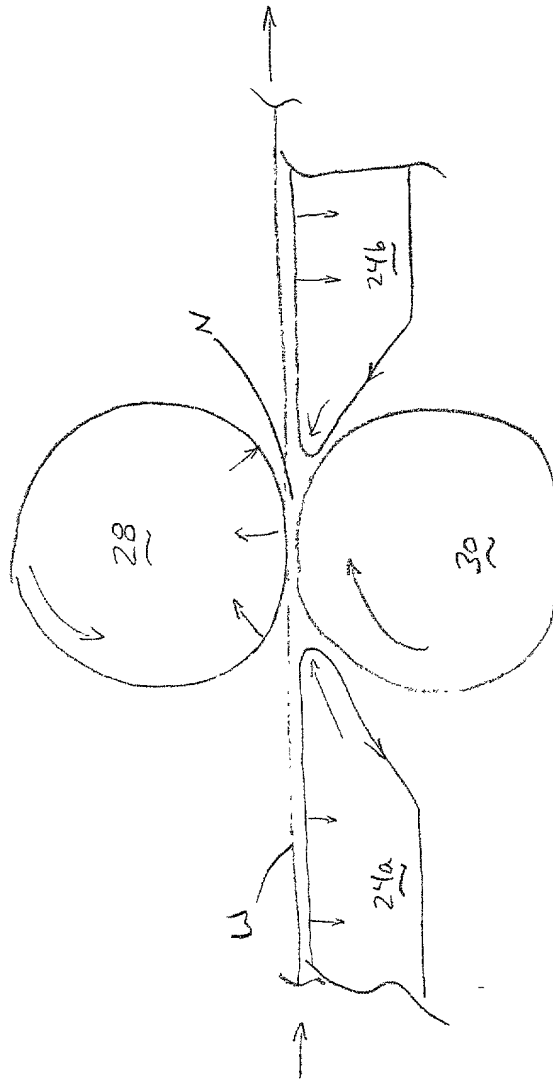


Fig. 4

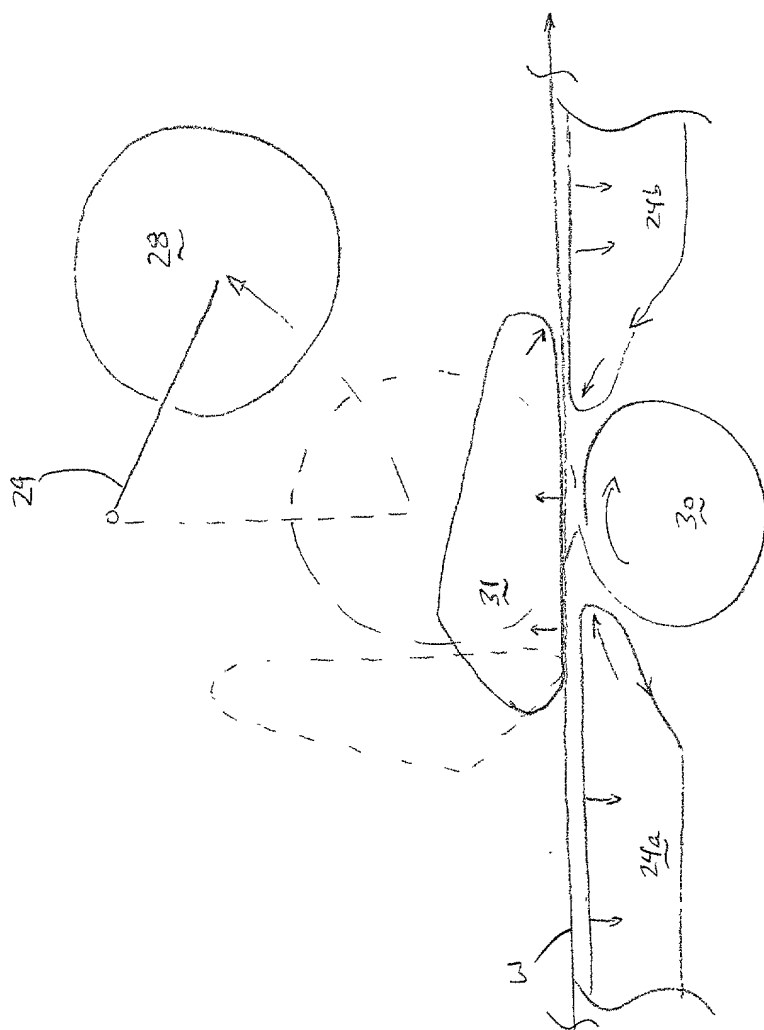
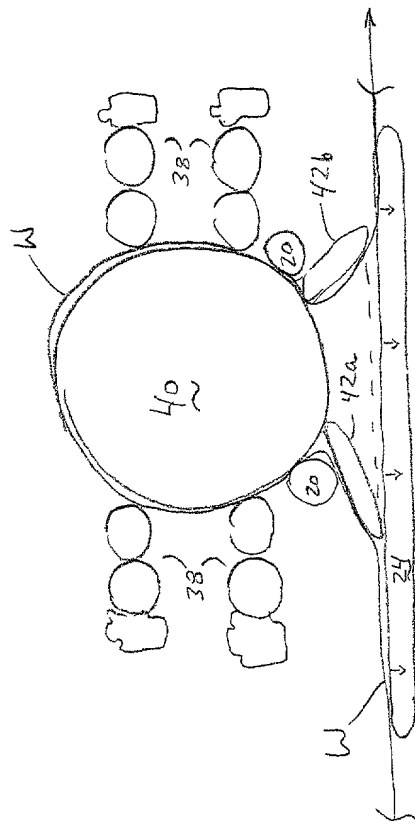


Fig. 5



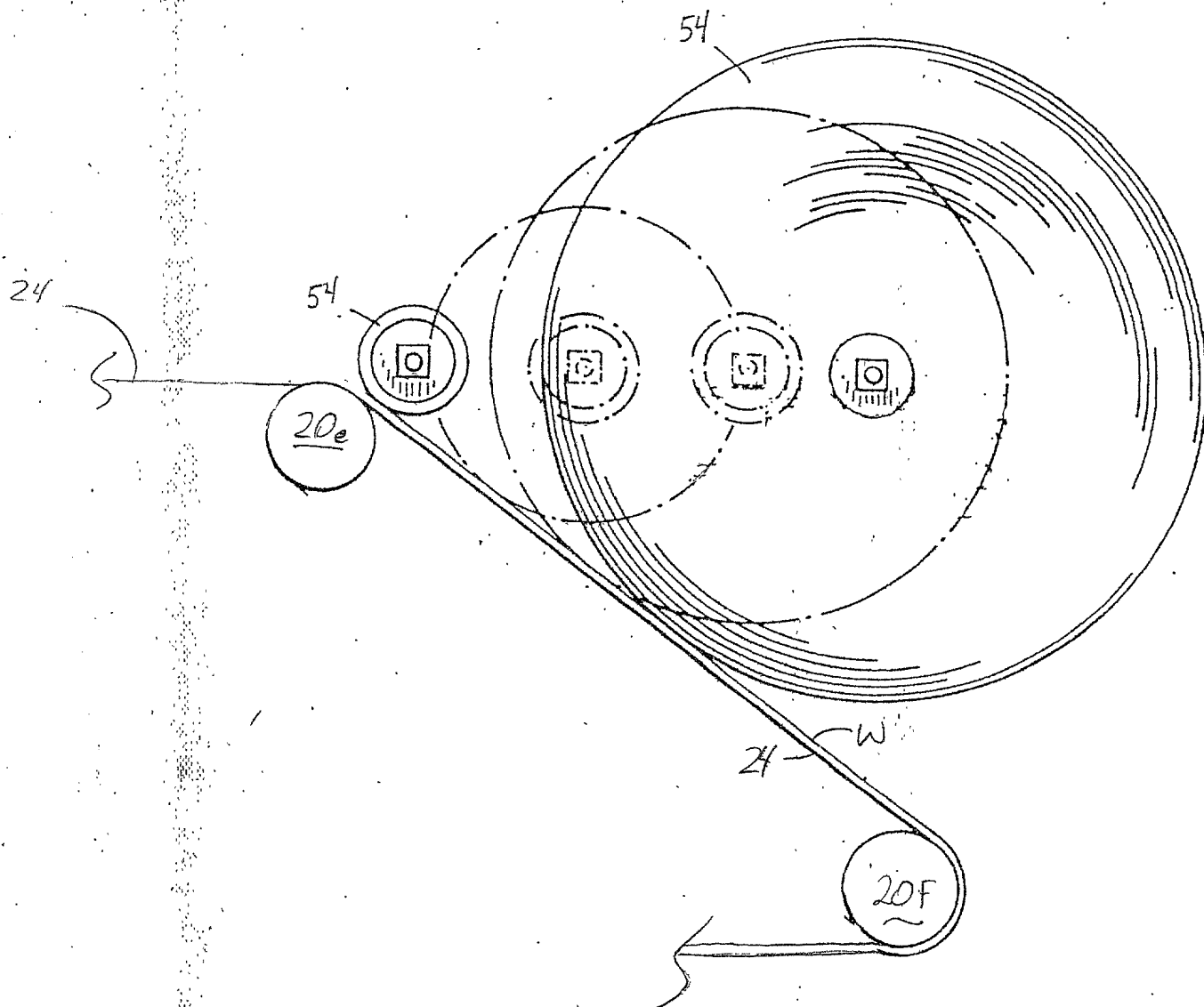


Fig. 6